PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VIII. SATURDAY, April 18, 1795.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

[illegible] being commiſſioned as an [illegible] for the counties of Waſhington and Allegheny, takes the liberty of [illegible] the public an extract from the [illegible] to ſales at Auction, viz.

On [illegible] at auction made within the United States, the reſpective rates and duties following ſhall be paid, to wit: The ſum of one-fourth of a dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchaſe money ariſing by ſale at auction, of any intereſt, right or eſtate in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and of any utenſils in huſbandry and farming ſtock, ſhips and veſſels, and the ſum of one-half of a dollar, for every hundred dollars of the purchaſe money, ariſing by ſale at auction, of all other goods, chattels, rights and credits whatſoever, and at the ſame rate for any greater or leſſer ſum, except as herein after excepted: The ſaid reſpective rates and duties to be paid by the auctioneer or perſon making ſuch ſales at auction, out of the monies ariſing from each and every ſuch ſale.—Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to any ſale or ſales by auction, of eſtates, goods or effects, made purſuant to, or in execution of any rule, order, decree, ſentence or judgment of any court of the United States, or of either of them; or made in virtue, or by force of any diſtreſs for rent, or other cauſe, for which a diſtreſs is allowed by law; or made in conſequence of any bankruptcy or inſolvency, purſuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or inſolvencies; or made in conſequence of any general aſſignment of property and effects, for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of executors or adminiſtrators; or made of the produce of the land, upon the land where ſuch produce was raiſed; or made of any farming utenſils, ſtock or houſhold furniture, by perſons removing from the place of their former reſidence, where the amount of each ſale of ſuch farming utenſils, ſtock or houſhold furniture ſhall not exceed two hundred dollars; or made purſuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or of either of them touching the collection of any tax or duty; or diſpoſal by auction of public property of the U. States or of any ſtate; nor to any ſuch ſale or ſales by auction, of ſhips, their tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargoes thereof which ſhall be wrecked or ſtranded within the United States, and ſold for the benefit of the inſurers or proprietors thereof.

Thoſe perſons who may wiſh to employ him as an auctioneer will find him at his houſe in Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county, one mile and an half from Nobleſburgh.

THOMAS REED.

April 4, 1795.

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE diſtillers in Weſtmoreland county are once more requeſted to make immediate payment either to me in caſh, or whiſkey delivered in Pittſburgh, for which a generous price is given by the Inſpector of the Survey. Thoſe who do not comply will not hereafter complain of being run to coſt.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of
Weſtmoreland county.

Greenſburgh, March 30, 1795.

WAS taken up by Thomas Coulter in Fairfield townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and is now at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a red COW, with a white ſpot on [illegible], and her belly white; alſo another [illegible] COW taken up by Jacob Freeman, both [illegible] cut and bored, her ear cropt, her [illegible] about half way up, both her hind [illegible], and a large ſtar in her forehead. [illegible] taken up about the firſt of December laſt. The owners are deſired to [illegible] property, pay charges and take [illegible]

JAMES POLLOCK.

[illegible] 1795.

[illegible] to the plantation of the ſubſcriber [illegible] Peter's townſhip, Waſhington [illegible] red and white BULL, ſuppoſed [illegible] year old, the off ear cropt, and [illegible] half cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, [illegible] away.

JAMES BARCLAY.

[illegible] 1795.

[illegible] indebted to the eſtate of the [illegible] JAMES FINLEY, deceaſed, as [illegible] have any demands againſt ſaid [illegible] deſired to come and ſettle their [illegible] the ſubſcribers againſt the firſt [illegible]

[illegible] FINLEY,
[illegible] FINLEY, } Executors.

NOTICE was given in the Pittſburgh Gazette the 20th day of December laſt, informing all thoſe perſons who had purchaſed land at the Commiſſioners ſale in Allegheny county in November laſt, that in caſe they did not call for their Deeds and pay the purchaſe money within one month from the date of ſaid advertiſement, the Commiſſioners would conſider the money paid in at the ſales as forfeited, in conſequence of which a number of deeds were taken, and a number ſtill remain in the Commiſſioners Office.

Now, the Commiſſioners think themſelves no longer bound by the ſales, they therefore reſolve, that if the original owner, his heirs or aſſigns, firſt applies and pay the taxes and coſts accrued, his or their lands ſhall remain on the Commiſſioners books as if no ſuch ſale had taken place; and if the purchaſer at the ſales firſt apply for his deed, it ſhall be delivered to him, on his paying the purchaſe money. JOHN WILKINS, one of the Commiſſioners, will conſtantly attend in the Commiſſioners Office to ſettle with thoſe perſons who wiſh to apply as above.

JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Commirs.
JOSEPH SCOTT,
Pittſburgh, April 8, 1795.

IT appears that James Jordon has advertiſed Norman Anderſon as having ſtole his horſe on the night of the 12th inſtant.—The horſe taken by Anderſon was his own, which he had ſwopt with ſaid Jordon ſome time before, but the horſe he received from Jordon not proving to be as repreſented, he returned him and took his own, as his circumſtances would not permit him to be a loſer.

AGNES ANDERSON.

March 30, 1795.

I HEREBY forwarn all perſons, from taking an aſſigment on a note which I gave to John Rolands for the ſum of twenty-nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of November, 1795. The note was given about the firſt of March, in a conſideration of a Horſe that proves unſound. There is a credit on the note for ſix pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix pence the ſame day the note was given.

JAMES WILSON.

Ohio county, April 4, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, April 1, 1795.

FREDERICK Baum, Byers and Allen, merchants, Fayette; William Bartlett, eſq. near Simmral's ferry; Samuel Breden, care of the Revd. James Power; William Bowers, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity townſhip; John Brining and Martin Beſch, Kiſkeminitas; Monſ. I. N. de Boedelcivere, Fayette; Abraham Boyd, Redſtone.

Captain John Chriſty, Huntington; Edw. Cook, eſq. Fayette; David Cathcart, ditto; William Callaghan, do. James Chadbourne, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Culberſon, at Col. Cook's; William Caldwell, near Greenſburgh; David Campbell, Poke run; David Clark, near Simmral's; Thomas Crawford, care of the Revd. James Power; John Coudon, near Denniſton's mill.

James Donelly, Derry townſhip; widow Downing, Charles Divis, at Mr. Turnbull's.

Jeſſe Evans, George's creek, Fayette; Mary Elgin, Unity; William Evans, care of Ephraim Latta.

Hugh Finley, Fayette; Samuel Finley, Laurel Hill; Charles Faran, James Foſter, Loyalhannon; Leonard Fryar, care of Francis Hamilton, Fayette.

John Griffith, Mount Pleaſant; Robert Gibſon, Fayette; James Gibſon, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq. Stephen Gapen, eſquire, deputy ſurveyor; Thomas Gibſon, Connel's ferry.

Arthur Hurry, care of Col. Torrence's; William Hamilton, Fairfield; William Hanna, Ligonier; Hugh Henderſon, care of W. Jack, eſq. John Harkneſs, Franklin; Robert Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; John Hindman, Beaver run; John Hume, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq. Noble Hunter, care of John Gilleſpie; Lieut. Henderſon, Edward Harkins, ſtore-keeper, Wallace's fort.

Benjamin Jones, George's creek, Fayette; Andrew Irwin, Ligonier; Robert Irwin, care of James Fiſher; Benjamin Jack.

Robert Legate, near Conemaugh; James Lawſon, Sawickly; Andrew Larimore, Unity.

Iſaac Moorland, care of William Findley, eſq. Andrew M'Bride, Huntington; Hugh M'Gee, in M'Grew's ſettlement; Charles M'Kee, Fayette; Robert M'Cloſkey, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, eſq. Mr Maclean, care of William Findley, eſquire; Ned M'Bride, at Mr. Turnbull's works; Elizabeth Magill, Loyalhannon; J. M'Caſky, Budd's ferry; John Magrew, Ann Moorhead, care of Capt. Lodge; Samuel Mahaffy, care of Mr. Denniſton; Robert M'Conahee, near Conemaugh river; John Marſhal, Long run; William M'Flinn, ſchoolmaſter, Pine run; David M'Kee, care of Robert M'Kee, John Millegan diſtiller; John Miller, near Hannaſtown; John M'Clelland, Uriah Matſon, Daniel M'Heiſter, care of John Baird, eſq. Enſign John M'Clenachan, camp at M'Farlane's; James M'Cutcheon, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter.

Rebecca Nichols, Unity; James Neſbit, at John Neſbit's; Robert Nox, Sam. Nelſon, Conemaugh.

Arthur O'Hara, Joſeph Odell, millwright.

John Patterſon, late of Fayette; Charles Pollock, Loyalhannon; John Probſt, merchant.

James Reay, Hugh Roſs, London Grove; James Rankin, Fayette; John Ray, Salem; William Riddle, care of William Jack, eſq. Chriſtopher Rodebaugh; David Ryall, [illegible] carpenter, near Budd's.

Peter Snider, Fairfield; Martha [illegible], Beaver run; Robert Sproul.

William Turnbull, eſq. Robert Thompſon, at Hay's ferry; Enoch Trench, Capt. Moore's company; Col. Joſeph Torrence, Fayette; Pat. Tiernan, innkeeper, Brownſville.

Samuel Wallace, Loyalhannon; Samuel Waddell, care of Mr. James Lawſon; James Withrow, care of John Guthrie, eſquire; Samuel Weagley, waggon conductor; James Williams, William White, Black Lick; Miſs Ann Warnock, Laurel Hill; James Williamſon, care of Ebenezer Brady, eſq. John Willis, South Huntington; John Wright, eſq. Roſtraver; Chriſtian Werman, Beeſontown; Robert White, Loyalhannon; Matthew Wiley, Redſtone, Fayette.

N. B. To prevent diſappointment and unneceſſary trouble, all perſons wanting letters or newſpapers are requeſted to call for the ſame between the hours of nine A. M. and one P. M. and three and five P. M. on Thurſday's, Friday's and Saturday's in each week reſpectively. If the poſt returns after thoſe hours on Saturday, attendance will be given on Monday following.

All perſons in arrears for poſtage one year or upwards are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, and in future half a year's poſtage on newſpapers in advance will be required.

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Foreign Intelligence.

From PARIS *Papers, by the* AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 11.

WE juſt now receive intelligence that the fortreſs of Nieuwerſluys has ſurrendered to the French without the leaſt reſiſtance. Their conduct at Utrecht has been exemplary—The rumour has ſpread here that they have ſent a ſtrong column in the country of Beutheym, 12 leagues from Munſter, which would have completely ſurrounded the Engliſh army, and forced them to ſurrender priſoners of war.

January 18.—*In the Evening.*

Yeſterday we learnt that the vanguard of the French having approached the ſuburbs, were met by a deputation from the regency. They afterwards entered the city, where an immenſe croud aſſembled before the hotel of the Arms of Embden. The news of the deliverance of Utrecht was received with univerſal applauſe, and all expreſſed their moſt ardent deſire of breaking their fetters—Conſequently, this morning, the 18th, the people put themſelves in motion, and aſſembled before the above mentioned hôtel, each with a national cockade in his hat. At two in the afternoon, there was a deputation at the burgomaſter's. It returned at four o'clock. Shortly after the cries of *Long live the Republic* were every where heard.

Jan. 19. At eight in the morning, all the bells began to ring and patriotic airs were ſung. Two tri-coloured flags were hoiſted on the State-houſe. At 11 the tree of liberty crowned with a hat, was planted on the dam. Several incarcerated patriots were releaſed by the people, and conducted in carriages, with great ſolemnity, to the State-houſe.

Jan. 25. The French army is well received in every part of the city. A ſtrict diſcipline is obſerved. It is pleaſing to hear the Dutch youth ſinging *Ca ira* through the ſtreets When the martial muſic ſtrikes up the air, they all join in the chorus. The national cockade has cauſed that of orange totally to diſappear.

Jan. 28. Yeſterday a new Tree of Liberty, decorated in the moſt elegant manner and crowned with the Cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town Houſe. It had been prepared by a ſociety of ſtaunch patriots, and carried in proceſſion, with great pomp, from the church to the place where it was Every perſon deſired to touch it, and aſſiſted in carrying it eſteemed the happy. It was planted during a co various muſical inſtruments. The guard of Amſterdam formed a circle within which a great number of young dreſſed in white, and decorated wi three coloured ribband, danced amid acclamations of the people. It is cha to ſee the harmony that reigns betwe French ſoldiery and the good citizens.

About the end of laſt week, Gen. went from hence, with a body of tro Helder, to ſeize the veſſels of war which there, as well as at Port New Diep which expedition he ſucceeded, as well the port of Hellevetſluys, whither he for the ſame purpoſe.

BRUXELLES, *January* 29.

Yeſterday two repreſentatives of the pe arrived here from Amſterdam; they are ing to Paris. Every where the ſoldiers o Stadtholder lay down their arms. The liſh army is inviſible! It is preſumed th are withdrawing towards Hanover, the remainder muſt be near Brielle and Helvoetſluys, if they have found means of barking.

We are credibly informed that ſeveral magazines and 200 Engliſh veſſels in the Zuy [illegible], are in the power of the republicans.

The capitulation of the town and provi of Utrecht concluded with the French c tains the following articles:

The lives and property of the inhabit ſhall be under the protection of the law; one ſhall be moleſted for his conduct du the war or the period that preceded i Entire liberty of religious worſhip.

All the other articles have been declared the French general beyond his power to gr and have been referred to the deciſion of French people.

PERPIGNAN, *January* [illegible]

Letter of General Daendels.

Head Quarters at Laerdam, January 1

The repreſentatives of the French peo expect from the Batavians that they will f themſelves. They do not wiſh to conqu them nor force them to receive againſt t will, aſſignates, but they wiſh to be allied them as a free people. Let then, the citi of Dordrecht, Harlem, Leyden, Amſterdam all Holand, in a word effect their own rev lution, and let them ſend deputies to the re preſentatives of the French people, who ar at Bois-le-Duc for that effect.

February 8.

Extract of a letter dated Breſt, January 20.

"The diviſion of rear admiral Vanſtabl compoſed of eight ſhips of the line and fou frigates, which formed the light ſquadron o the grand fleet, entered the road laſt evenin and this morning. It was ſeparated from th grand fleet by the foggy weather, nine day after its departure from Breſt road. N news is arrived from the grand fleet, which will without doubt ſoon return, becauſe o the W. and S. W. winds.

P. S. A courier has juſt arrived, and brings the diſagreeable intelligence of the loſ of the Neptune, a 74 gun ſhip; ſhe made inches water in an hour; all hands were employed at the pumps, except the captain the cannons were thrown overboard; and the ſhip was at laſt run aſhore near [illegible], in a bay between Brehat and Morlaix, 36 miles from Breſt. The Neptune was one of the oldeſt ſhips, and never much depended on. The loſs is, therefore of little conſequence to the navel force of the republick

Jan. 27. Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immenſe riches which victory has delivered to the Republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondeſt wiſhes we entertained. They found a ſuperb foundary of arms at the Hague; the city of Delft offered the moſt conſiderable and beſt furniſhed arſenal of Europe. The city of Dortrecht contained 632 braſs cannons, 40,000 ſtand of arms, an immenſe quantity of warlike ſtores of all kinds, and proviſions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock yards fitted in a maſterly manner for the conſtruction of ſhips, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, we only ſtate part of the immenſe advantages reſulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with proviſions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent economy, ſtored up, in order to ſell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is the moſt precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Proviſions of all kinds, and an abundance of thoſe merchandize which begin to become ſcarce in France, are of much more importance to the Republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conqueſt, the former abundance will ſoon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will coſt the Re [illegible] not being at war with the [illegible] would do nothing against their [illegible] they should observe a strict [illegible] shall write to the Minister [illegible] and the United States to testify the gratitude of the French Repub-[illegible]

[illegible] plaudits interrupted this rea-[illegible] this interesting intelligence.

PARIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[illegible] The news of the [illegible] of Am-[illegible] was whispered in [illegible] mentioned the capture of a confide-[illegible] of British ships; the minds of [illegible] people were at once electrified by an [illegible] enthusiasm; thousands and thousand shouts of Long live the Republic—[illegible] our brave armies, resounded in the [illegible] The deliberation was interrupted, and [illegible] president seeing the impossibility of con-[illegible] sent to the committee of public [illegible] in order to inquire whether the re-[illegible] true.

Carnot read the following dispatches:

AMSTERDAM, January [illegible]

[illegible] representatives of the people near the [illegible] of the North and of the Sambre and [illegible], to the members composing the com-[illegible] of public safety.

Dear Colleagues,

We are at Amsterdam, and all Holland [illegible] the hands of the Republic. The Stad-[illegible] with his whole family, and if a [illegible] still hold out, they certainly [illegible] open their gates to the Republic. [illegible] we received notice this very mo-[illegible] that the States General has already [illegible] the necessary orders.

[illegible] wait for the news from the division [illegible] ordered to march against the Hague, [illegible] afterwards to pay a visit to that [illegible]

[illegible] conquest offer us immense trea-[illegible] invaluable magazines, superb dock [illegible] excellent harbours, a whole fleet, and [illegible] larly in the commercial and political [illegible] of Europe, a decided preponderance, [illegible] effects of which it is impossible to cal-[illegible]

Carnot added, that the remainder of the [illegible] was relative to some dispositions which [illegible] prevented from rendering public.

The letter terminated as follows:

"Two of us intend immediately to set [illegible] for Paris, in order to communicate to [illegible] some important details which cannot be [illegible] to a letter.

We shall not mention the truly brilliant [illegible] we were honoured with on our [illegible] Amsterdam; we remember only [illegible] and frankness of the good [illegible]

[illegible] which interrupted Carnot [illegible] were now renewed.

[illegible] The sum of 118,000 livres was [illegible] for the support of the widows [illegible] defenders of the country.

[illegible] Clauzel, in the name of the com-[illegible] of general surety, read a letter from [illegible] representatives with the armies of the [illegible] Sambre and Meuse:

We have just had an interview with the [illegible] plenipotentiary from the Hague. [illegible] to Paris, said he, with the most unli-[illegible] power to treat with the French Peo-[illegible] the mission with pleasure, for [illegible] of Thermidor you have a go-[illegible]; but if Robespierre had lived, I [illegible] have undertaken it."

[illegible] a source of reflexions, continued [illegible] these few words afford a man [illegible] Is it the system of terror, which [illegible] proscribed, or the principles of e-[illegible] now guide the Convention, that [illegible] the enslaved [illegible] tremble?"

[illegible]

[illegible] furnished in one year [illegible] seven months [illegible] gun carriages, and [illegible] and 4,000 bayonets.

The manufactures of Paris, in 5 months have fabricated 157,000 muskets.

After the reading of the report, it was decreed, that the jury of arms and inventions of war cease its functions on the 10 inst.

PARIS, *February* 3.

The general in chief of the army of the North to the representatives of the people at Nimeguen.

Don't lose a single moment of time to set out for Utrecht which will must be ours before the sunsets.

Signed PICHEGRU.

Jan. 29. *Extract of a letter, dated* [illegible] *January* 23.

Bureau sent by the representatives of the people to negociate with the [illegible] in La Vendee, has just terminated [illegible] and announced, that Charette, the [illegible] chief, is willing to surrender on the [illegible] offered by the representatives of the people. Another considerable corps of Vendeans commanded by one of the ci-devant grandees, partakers of the same sentiments; but the famous Stofflet, a German, who is at the head of a band entirely composed of foreigners and desperadoes, refused peremptorily to hear of any conditions. Bureau who ventured to approach the environs where Stofflet commands, ran the greatest danger of being massacred by the satellites of that ferocious Brigand.

Charette, who, like the same inhabitants of Vendee, longs for peace, offered to join the republicans, in order to crush Stofflet, who will certainly be glad to capitulate before the attack takes place.

We expect with impatience a considerable quantity of provisions from the formerly insurgent cantons, where they are in abundance.

The Chouans will not soon be subdued, because they are dispersed in small bands.

The French found in Holland twelve gun boats on the Merve, having each a 12 or 18 pounder. They also took two beautiful English frigates, loaded with Rum, and other liquors, together with two armed Brigs of the same nation.

They found out at Dordrecht an immense quantity of precious things, such as chalices and censers, relicks, &c. belonging to the monks of the Belgi, they are to be carried to France immediately.

The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following Proclamation, which has been just published:

PROCLAMATION.

"The Representatives of the French People who are at present in this country, haveing communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15 lbs each
200,000 bundles of straw each of 10 lbs.
5,000,000 measures of oats, of 10 lbs each
150,000 pair of shoes
20,000 pairs of boots
20,000 coats and waistcoats
40,000 pairs of breeches
150,000 overalls
200,000 shirts
50,000 hats

The whole to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bois-le-Duc, Thiel, and Nimeguen.

And further—12,000 oxen in the space of two months.

Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The representatives of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuse, has written to his colleague Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 19th inst. entered Middleburg and Flushing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Pluviose 14.

"At present the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the Republicans, and that admiral Kinsbergen, has by orders of the regenerated states, hoisted the three coloured flag."

From the Moniteur Universal, Feb. 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Representatives of the people of France, sent to the armies of the North Sambre and Meuse.

TYRANNY, which conspired against the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppress us.

A stubborn Stadtholder made himself master of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyrants, and formed with them the rash resolution of enslaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treasure were lavished in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms [illegible] the [illegible] of our cause, and our [illegible] armies have entered your territories. [illegible]

[illegible] and allow [illegible] we are now among you, we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago, that a haughty conqueror prescribed laws to you, and we now restore liberty to you; we do not come into your country to enslave—the French nation shall respect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France shall observe the strictest discipline; the least injury and extravagancy committed against the inhabitants, shall be severely punished.

The security both of person and property shall be maintained.

The free exercise of religion shall not be disturbed. The laws, customs, and manners shall still be maintained. The people of Holland, by using their sovereignty, shall alone be able to alter or improve the constitution of their government.

At Amsterdam the 1st Pluviose, in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (the 20th of January, 1795, old stile)

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOUBERT,
POSTIER,
DE L'OISE,

From the Moniteur Universal, Feb. 9.

HOLLAND,

Extract from the Intelligentes of the Hague.

January 16. This night, at eight o'clock, the assembly of the general state and of the state of Holland, has been extraordinarily convocated. The Stadtholder appeared there, and with a trembling and faultering voice, which bespoke enough the despair of his tortured soul—he asked for the dimission of his two sons, one of whom was commandant in chief of the Stadtholderian army, and the other general of cavalry.

17th. This morning, at 9 o'clock, we have seen again the general consternation of all the adherents of the prince of Orange. His wife, the terror of Holland, and the female executioner of patriots, took to flight, loaded with shame, and carrying along with her the public execration. She went in a coach to Scheveningue, within a league of the Hague, on the shore of the sea; she was accompanied by the wife of the eldest son of the Stadtholder, lately delivered of a boy, which she brought with her. They embarked in a little fisher-boat, on purpose to get safe to England. We are told that a man of war waited for them at sea. At one in the afternoon the little boat was out of sight.

The same day, the Stadtholder has attended to the assembly of the general state at ten, and at eleven to that of the state of Holland. He resigned in these two assemblies all his charge civil and military. Afterwards, the college of counsellors, deputies of Holland, took the command of the garrison of this residence, and has given necessary orders to keep the strictest discipline.—At three in the afternoon the Stadtholder is gone to Scheningue with the same intention to make his escape to England. At half past four all the colleges of government assembled together again till nine at night.

HAGUE, *7th Pluviose.*

The members of the new states of the province of Holland being assembled at the hotel called Heerelogment, the citizens of the Hague were introduced to compliment them. Citizen Peter Paulis was chosen president. Two secretaries were likewise appointed, viz Le Lange and Spoors. The former secretary Royer was called in, and he was directed to convoke the Assembly without calling the ci-devant nobility or the grand pensionary. They went in a body to the General Assembly of the States, where they were received by the secretary Royer. They qualified themselves as Provisionary Representatives of the People of Holland—They decreed the Sovereignty of the People and the Rights of Man, and abolished the Stadtholdership with all its dependencies. The oath upon the old constitution was suppressed.

The deputies to the States General have been recalled, and the liberty of gunning upon one's own ground has been allowed. They have given notice of all this to the representatives of the French people, who were satisfied there with.

PARIS, 24 *Pluviose.*

The German Gazette of Strasburg, gives the following Anecdote.

WHEN Baron de Stael arrived in Switzerland he was invited to a dinner by the diplomatic body. He appeared with the national cockade, as did likewise his lady. Their excellencies the ministers of Russia, England, Spain and Naples, were struck with terror at the sight of this dreadful ensign of liberty. Baron Stael, who perceived their convulsive motions, said to them with dignity, "I am sent by Sweden to do homage to the sovereignty of the French people; I shall, therefore, conform myself to their customs before I put my foot into that [illegible] country; and I shall try to obtain the [illegible] by wearing their [illegible]

[illegible] Friesland [illegible] has taken place [illegible] six millions [illegible] likewise [illegible] the Holland [illegible] has given [illegible] been nominated [illegible] latter had refused [illegible] greeable a burthen.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Revolutionary C[illegible]

"Brave Citizens [illegible]

"We, G. Pro[illegible] *J. Tilmen G. Van Lam*[illegible] *P. Dureville, J. Van* [illegible] *der* [illegible] *forming your* [illegible] *hail you with* [illegible]

"By the mighty aid of the [illegible] *by your own energy you* [illegible] *who oppressed you.* [illegible] *sons of your Rights.*

"You are free, you are [illegible]

"Your tyrants are fled [illegible] *Fellow citizens* [illegible] *and security* [illegible] *your properties shall be* [illegible]

"We propose to you [illegible] *Representatives the following* [illegible] *fered that they will watch* [illegible] *interests, and your liberty.*

"The citizens [illegible] *N. Van Staphorst* [illegible] *Leyden, G. Tieffe*[illegible] *Visser* [illegible] *Bos, G. H. de Wilde,* [illegible] *H. Van Castrop, R. J.* [illegible] *cloot, G. Vander Zee, D.* [illegible] *drikes, M. Van Minden* [illegible] *Lang.*

"Citizens, Fellow-citizens [illegible] *your Representatives, that* [illegible] *ple of Amsterdam* [illegible] *the administration of your* [illegible]

"We [illegible] *true. By your* [illegible] *under the guidance of such* [illegible] *tranquility, and happiness* [illegible] *The Frenchmen who are among us* [illegible] *selves, indeed, like Brethren* [illegible] *der, of rapine, or of injustice* [illegible] *known to them.* [illegible] *us, is the sole order of the day.*

"In the name of the Revolutionary [illegible]

P. J. B. P. Vander [illegible]

Amsterdam, the 19th January, [illegible] *and the first day of Dutch Freedom.*

LONDON, *February* [illegible]

Yesterday morning their [illegible] *Princess's took an airing to Kew* [illegible] *they paid a visit to the Stadtholder* [illegible] *the royal family, with the Stadtholder* [illegible]

On Sunday, after the Council [illegible] *Fabiania, the messenger* [illegible] *patches to Vienna. As it is of* [illegible] *they should reach the Emperor* [illegible] *Mr. Fabiania was directed to* [illegible] *endeavour to pass over from* [illegible] *ment. Several king's messengers* [illegible] *ed at Harwich; some of them* [illegible] *ing there for a month past.*

Feb. 11. Measures have been [illegible] *to set aside the Stadtholderian* [illegible] *Act, and to new model the Dutch* [illegible] *ble to the wishes of the French* [illegible] *ment.*

A letter from Dover, mentions [illegible] *that had nearly taken place* [illegible] *in consequence of an American* [illegible] *the Cap of Liberty, with an* [illegible] *crew of a Revenue cutter* [illegible] *insult insisted on its being* [illegible] *the American Captain* [illegible] *dently complied with.*

One of the coal mines [illegible] *Whitehaven at present* [illegible] *der the sea: it is* [illegible] *thoms below the surface* [illegible] *to be fathoms below* [illegible] *and the vein of coal* [illegible] *it is out the latter* [illegible] *tion of the proprietors* [illegible] *this business* [illegible] *the course of* [illegible]

[illegible] *Bedford* [illegible] *143, Chester 237, Cornwall* [illegible] *Derby 286, Devon 393* [illegible] *169, Essex 251,* [illegible] *Hertford 136,* [illegible]

[illegible] ſeditionary ſpi- [illegible] affairs to [illegible] ſubjects, [illegible] immediate [illegible].

[illegible] received at lord [illegible] the Breadal[illegible] Glaſgow. A [illegible] from one [illegible] had been apprehended [illegible] the guard houſe at Glaſgow. A [illegible] Breadalbane Fencibles ſuffered [illegible] This man was ſentenced, by a [illegible] to be whipped. When brought [illegible] puniſhment, his comrades declar[illegible] not be puniſhed, and were en[illegible] reſiſtance by the acclamations of the [illegible] companies of the ſame regiment, [illegible] of this, they marched from Greenock and Port Glaſgow to join the mutineers. When the [illegible] came away, two regiments of Dragoons had been ordered to Glaſgow to quell the [illegible] and other troops were on their march.

GREAT YARMOUTH, *Jan. 22*

On Monday laſt the Princeſs of Orange, the Hereditary Princeſs, and her infant ſon with Count Bentinck and ſeveral of the Dutch nobility who had eſcaped from Holland, landed here. The inhabitants had but little notice of the event before they were put on ſhore; but they received them, however, with that generous ſympathy which characterized Engliſhmen, and every mark of reſpect was ſhewn to theſe unfortunate paſſengers that the time would permit of. The military were under arms in the market place, and the populace taking the horſes from the carriages, drew their royal highneſſes twice round it, and afterwards to the houſe of the Mayor, where ſuch of the party as he could accommodate were entertained with the greateſt reſpect and hoſpitality.

Early on Wedneſday morning the hereditary Prince himſelf, who with his father the Stadtholder had landed at Harwich the evening before, came hither alſo, and proceeded on with the whole party to Colcheſter in a few hours afterwards.

This morning his royal highneſs the Duke of York arrived here, with a view of attending their highneſſes to London, but finding them gone, ſtayed only to take ſome refreſhments, and immediately purſued the ſame route.

The loyalty of this town never ſhewed itſelf with [illegible] than upon this laſt event. The air was rent with the acclamations of the inhabitants, who ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſions of regard to his royal highneſs. The horſes were taken out of his chaiſe, and he was drawn round the town by the people. In the preſent critical ſtate of affairs nothing could be more gratifying than this diſplay of attachment to a branch of the royal family, and his royal highneſs ſeemed throughly ſenſible of it, bowing in the moſt familiar manner, and taking every opportunity of gratifying the curioſity of the people.

GLASGOW, *December 16.*

We have had ſome ſerious work to-day—After much adieu by lord Breadalbane, and the general officers here, the fencibles gave up four of their ringleaders. They were ſent handcuffed, under the eſcort of a party of the ſame regiment to Edinburgh. Two officers went along with them, to ſee them out of the town; on their return they were attacked by the mob at the head of the town, and pelted with ſtones, &c. A party from the guard houſe was ſent, and reſcued them from a houſe in which they [illegible] taken refuge. Upon this appearance of the mob, the Glaſgow volunteers were called out; but, on the diſperſion of the former, they were diſmiſſed, and ordered to appear again under arms, at eight o'clock.

Dec. 17. The mutinous diſpoſition of the fencibles has brought here Gen. Leſlie and lord Breadalbane, and [illegible] ſurrounding towns with troops of horſe and foot, to be in readineſs to act at a ſhort notice, if occaſion ſhould require. There alſo, that a king's meſſenger arrived here early this morning, with diſpatches from the war office, relative to the diſorderly conduct of theſe men.

About two o'clock this afternoon I happened accidentally to obſerve an immenſe croud of people aſſembled near the Star Inn, ſuſpecting they were met for no good purpoſe, I had the curioſity to join them, to know the cauſe of their meeting, which I had no ſooner done, than I learnt from one of the corporals, that five of the ringleaders in the mutiny (four of whom were of the light company, and one of the grenadiers) had been this morning taken up, and were then under orders, and ready to march for Edinburgh, guarded by an an eſcort of 120 of the ſame battalion.

I had no ſooner left this mob, than I fell in with another, which I found to have collected for the purpoſe of aiding the grenadier company in carrying away their comrade in [illegible], who they determined ſhould not be [illegible] to Edinburg. It appears that no mea-meaſures were taken to reſiſt the grenadiers and the other four ſoldiers marched with their eſcort without him. Major Leſlie [illegible] orders from the general, accompanied [illegible] adjutant, attended them to the edge [illegible] town, where they were aſſailed with [illegible] by the mob, and were obliged to fly [illegible] into the firſt houſe they met with. [illegible] Leſlie was knocked down with a ſtone, [illegible] received no material injury, except a [illegible] cut over the temple.

[illegible] dragoons are expected here every mo[illegible] the volunteers are under arms at [illegible]. To-morrow muſt decide the [illegible] with the grenadiers.

[illegible] thing at preſent (8 P. M.) is per[illegible].

By a [illegible] that the dragoons [illegible] companies of the Argyl[illegible] pieces of cannon, [illegible] from Edinburgh.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, *April 1.*

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated 11th of March, to a gentleman in this city.

"Having written you lengthily yeſterday, I take up my pen now, merely to inform you that, an Engliſh ſchooner has this day arrived from Grenada, with the intelligence that the French had landed there and were in poſſeſſion of near three fourths of the Iſland: the conſternation it occaſions here you can eaſily imagine."

The intelligence under the head of Genoa, publiſhed a few days ſince, that Jean Bon St. Andre, had ordered the owners of privateers to remit their letters of marque, putting all prizes made by privateers in a ſtate of requiſition, and reſerving the honor of purſuing their enemies by ſea, to the navy of the republic alone, is novel perhaps in the hiſtory of war. We have ſeen no general order of the French government to this effect, nor can it be determined whether the order has been dictated by local temporary circumſtances, or by a humane ſyſtem of general policy. Should the latter cauſe be the true one, the French will have the honor of being the firſt to diſcountenance a practice diſgraceful to civilized nations. The practice of letting looſe individuals to prey upon each other in time of war is, like many other practices, a relict of barbariſm.

War, when carried on by fleets and armies under national authority, is barbarous enough in all conſcience; but the calamity then ſeems to be more reſtricted; it falls on a particular claſs of men who are ſingled out, and diſciplined for the ſavage work of cutting throats; and leaves the maſs of a nation under the order reſtraints of ſocial obligation. But to give individuals commiſſions to rob and murder for their own private benefit, operates likes a general diſpenſation in favor of all the malignant paſſions of man, a general ſuſpenſion of all moral and ſocial duties; a general licence for a nation to turn thieves and cut throats.

The French in their career of revolution, have done many noble things; and it is ſincerely to be wiſhed that the order mentioned might be the forerunner of a total abolition of the infamous practice of privateering among nations at war.

DECLARATION

Of the Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the Britiſh forces, Vaughan, Caldwell, Thompſon, Stewart and Lindſay.

TIME, and the defeat of the Engliſh forces at Guadaloupe, had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes by which the vile ſatellites of George had ſullied the Windward Iſlands.

It might reaſonably have been expected, that the ſudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jarvis, ſhould have made their ſucceſſors aware of ſuch cruelties, and engaged them to keep a conduct entirely the reverſe—but we have been miſtaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as thoſe above mentioned cannibals. They have lately ordered to be put to death ſome ſoldiers of the Republic, their priſoners in St Lucia. Cruelties like theſe, call, forcibly call upon us to avenge our brothers, and to make uſe of repriſals.

In conſequence of which, we do hereby give ſolemn notice to the commanders in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Windward Iſlands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the aſſaſſination of each and every individual republican (of whatever colour he is, and in whatever. Iſland it may happen,) ſhall be expiated by the death of two Engliſh officers and priſoners. The guillotine ſhall, at the firſt notice thereof, perform this act of juſtice.

We do further declare that any Frenchman who at the moment of the landing of an army of the Republic commanded by one of us, or by any of our ſubſtitutes, ſhall not join againſt our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the republic.

Thoſe Frenchmen who are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the Engliſh government. The law having already pronounced againſt thoſe who emigrated before the capture of the colonies, as well as againſt the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the ſame predicament with thoſe that ſold Toulon and the Iſland of Corſica, where the punic faith of the Engliſh ſhone in its greateſt luſtre; and this law which inflicts the pain of death, ſhall here continue in the completeſt force.

We further ſignify to all the commanders and agents of the Britiſh government, that citizen Marnier, commander at St. Lucia, is an officer in the French ſervice, and that the citizens Maſſade, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lambert are our delegates in that iſland inveſted with our power.

We have ordered this our preſent declaration to be ſent by a flag of truce to the above mentioned commanders of the Britiſh forces, and to be tranſlated into Engliſh, and diſtributed throughout the colonies.

[illegible] of Liberty, the 3d day of Ventoſe, (the [illegible] February, ſtile of the ſlaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

VICTOR HUGHES,
GOYRAND,
LEBAS.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 4.*

A letter from Briſtol, of the 2d of February, mentions that the Britiſh army on the continent was to be withdrawn, but that the miniſtry were determined to continue the war by ſea with all poſſible vigor, and that for this purpoſe a large additional number of ſeamen had juſt been voted in the Houſe of Commons.

Pittſburgh, April 18.

GENERAL ORDERS,

HEAD-QUARTERS,

[illegible]'s Farm, April 8, 1795.

[illegible] General feels much concern that during his late abſence to Virginia, a ſpirit of animoſity and bickering ſhould have taken place between ſome part of the citizens of this country and ſome part of the army—he calls to their recollection his former orders of the 30th of November laſt, that were publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, as well as thoſe of the 7th of January, reiterating the obſervance of a conduct there pointed out to promote a reciprocity of reſpect and friendſhip between the civil and military, and hopes upon an inveſtigation that the officers and ſoldiers have not forgotten that they are citizens when out of camp, and that they are equally liable to proſecution for offences againſt the civil laws, as other citizens.

In taking one view of this ſubject, the General cannot avoid a ſuſpicion that ſome evil diſpoſed profeſſional character, and who is an enemy to the happineſs of this country, has been buſy in fomenting differences and urging proſecutions of a vexatious kind which otherwiſe, from the favorable opinion he entertains of the people in general, would not have exiſted.

In the inſtance of Mr. M'Clure and certain individuals in the army, the General is happy to diſcover in the former an accommodating diſpoſition tending to obliterate prejudices that may have prevailed in the minds of the community at large againſt that ſpirit of licentiouſneſs which lately prevailed in in this country, it would be a pleaſing circumſtance to obſerve a like temper in other of the citizens, but ſmall as differences may be, they may operate ſo as to defeat the intentions of government, and the good wiſhes of the General in returning the bleſſings of peace and harmony to this once diſtracted people.

☞ *The* TRUSTEES *of the* PITTSBURGH ACADEMY *are requeſted to attend a meeting* THIS EVENING, *at ſix o'clock, at Mr. Morrow's. As buſineſs of importance will be laid before the meeting, it is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance.*

April 18, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO STILLS, *one of 144 the other of 84 gallons—They are almoſt new, having been run only one ſeaſon. The copper is of the firſt quality, and the arrearages and all demands of government are ſatisfied. Alſo, two flake ſtands, 12 maſhing tubs, ſingling and doubling barrels, &c. with an iron maſh-kiln and malt ſcreen. They will be ſold reaſonable, and the payment made convenient. Enquire of* GEORGE WALLACE, *Eſq. Braddock's Field, or Mr. Wm.* SEMPLE, *merchant, Pittſburgh.*

April 14, 1795.

THOSE *who have become purchaſers in in the* NEW TOWN, *at M'Kee's Ferry, are hereby informed, that their deeds will be made out with all poſſible diſpatch, and when prepared further notice will be given of the time when, and place where they may apply to make good their ſecond payment, and take up their deeds.*

JOHN M'KEE.

April 3, 1795.

Was taken up on Saturday

laſt, the 11th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, attending Henderſon's ferry, Pittſburgh, two large Kegs, floating down the river, one almoſt full, the other about half full of whiſkey. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ANTONIA CHATALLIER.

April 15, 1795.

A diſagreement having taken

place between me and my wife Sarah Kear, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

GEORGE KEAR.

April 13, 1795.

TO BE L

For ſuch a Term as may be agreed [illegible] poſſeſſion given immediately.

THE FARM *lately occupied by Ralph N[illegible] adjoining lands of the ſubſcriber, on [illegible] bank of the Monongahela river, within [illegible] mile of M'Farlane's ferry—There is on ſaid [illegible] 20 acres of firſt rate river bottom land [illegible] acres of freſh upland, the whole of which [illegible] good order for ſpring or fall grain, with [illegible] acres of meadow under good fence, a good dwell[illegible]ing houſe, ſtable and barn. Alſo to be let, [illegible] convenient dwelling houſe, with a kitchen [illegible] ſtore-houſe, on the bank of ſaid river, within 300 yards of my own dwelling houſe, very convenient for the reſidence of a merchant or trad[illegible] man. For further particulars apply on the pre[illegible]miſes to*

WILLIAM NAILOR.

April 13, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Union Town, April 1, 1795.

CAPTAIN *William Bullet, in the Virginia line; George Calighan, near Union Town; James Crawford, Monongahela; Randolph Freeman, near Union Town; Hugh Hall, Jo[illegible] Hart, Robert Johnſon, care of Henry Lew[illegible] Frederick Town; John Lance, Fayette county; Samuel M'Farland, Redſtone Old Fort; Benjamin Moſs, ſoldier; William Taylor, care of Robert Jackman.*

Came to the plantation of

John Barns on Robinſon's Run, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a bay Filley, 3 years old, about 1[illegible] hands, paces and trots, branded with a ſtirrup on the left ſhoulder, a little white on her off hind foot, black mane and tail, her mane hangs [illegible] the left ſide. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from Samuel Jeffries Mill on Montour's Run.

JOHN KELSO.

April 11, 1795.

Whereas there is a demand of

one hundred and ſixty pounds ten ſhillings and nine pence, by the executors of William Drummond againſt the land in the poſſeſſion of the heirs of William Drummond, viz. Alexander Drummond, and for which the land is liable, this [illegible] notice to any perſon who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe.

WILLIAM LEA,
MARGARET KERR, late
MARGARET DRUMMOND.

April 11, 1795.

Came into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, living in German townſhip, Fayette county, ſome time laſt fall, two COWS, one red and white, the near ear cropt, the other red and white, no mark. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM STEWART.

April 1, 1795.

APRIL.

FANTASTIC month! how ſhall my doubtful ſong
Thy various form aright deſcribe?
Doſt thou to winter's gloomy train belong,
Or to, the ſoft ſpring's flow'ry tribe?
Thy brow, when mimic horrors arm,
When peace deluſive gild thy ſmile,
Nor terrors ſhall my heart alarm,
Nor flat'ring hope my eaſy faith beguile.
Behold my Delia, from the recent ſhow'r,
How freſh the tender herbage ſprings!
The ſun beams gliſtens in each humid flow'r
The grove with airy muſic rings.
Bleſt ſcene! but hark, along the ſkies
The dark cloud ſcouls, the cold wind roars,
Swift through the troubled air the tempeſt flies,
Loud o'er the cliff the daſhing torrent pours!
Thus ſudden are the blaſts which oft deforms
Our airy ſcene of peace and [illegible];
Thus falſe, thus tranſient are the beams that warm
With viſionary joys the human breſt!
Him only wiſe and beſt we own,
Who mocks at fortune's changeful pow'r,
Courts not her ſmile, nor deprecates her frown,
Nor fears nor hopes beyond the preſent hour.

ANECDOTES.

WHEN the French army were on the eve of entering Maeſtricht, Profeſſor Paas, of that city, cut off the heels of his ſhoes, and being aſked by one of his acquaintances the reaſon why he did ſo, replied, that he was determined in future to have his toes and heels on a footing of PERFECT EQUALITY.

A VERY pious gentleman, but rather worldly, who lives not a thouſand miles from Boſton, made it his conſtant practice to call up his family before day, in order to attend prayers, and be ready for their labours in good ſeaſon; one morning, having muſtered his family rather earlier than common, he commenced family duties by prayer, during which, he returned thanks to the Lord that they were bro't to ſee the light of another day—an old negro ſtanding by, cries out, "Top, top, vaſt a bit, no day yet, maſſa certain—no day yet."

BON MOT.

MR. PALMER, ſeeing a man lying upon the ground, and another a top of him, beating the poor fellow; requeſted that the undermoſt m[illegible] be permitted to get up.—Faith ſays the fellow, if you had been at the ſame trouble that I have to get him down you would try to keep him there!

[illegible] View of the Exports from the [illegible] during the laſt four years.

	Dollars.
mount of exports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791,	[illegible]
or the year ending September 30, 1792,	20,518,014
or the year ending September 30, 1793,	26,011,788
or the year ending September 30, 1794,	32,000,000

eſtination to the principal commercial nati- [illegible] Great-Britain, France, Spain, Nether- lands, Portugal and Hanſe Towns in 1791.

o the dominions of Great-Britain	7,953,418
o the dominions of France	4,298,762
o the United Netherlands	1,634,826
o the dominions of Spain	1,301,285
o the dominions of Portugal	1,039,696
o the Hanſe Towns, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	64,259

Deſtination to the ſame Countries in 1793.

o Great-Britain	8,431,239
o France	7,050,498
nited Netherlands	3,169,536
pain	2,237,954
ortugal	997,590
anſe Towns	792,537

Deſtination to the ſame Countries in 1794.

o Great-Britain	7,158,183
o France	4,967,799
o Spain	3,749,978
ited Netherlands	3,341,357
ortugal	992,561
anſe Towns	3,828,826

The moſt remarkable facts that appear [illegible] this ſtatement are theſe:

I. In 1791, Great-Britain received direct- [illegible] almoſt one half our exports—that is, near- [illegible] 8 millions out of 17 millions. In 1794, reat-Britain received but 7 millions out of [illegible] millions, or, little more than a fifth.

II. France, in 1791, received directly 4 illions—in 1793, 7 millions, and in 1794 mething ſhort of 5 millions. The orders [illegible] the Britiſh court in 1793, to ſeize veſſels ound to French ports, compelled the mer- ant to ſend his ſhip a circuitous route: and [illegible] many ſhipments which appear by the turns to have been deſtined to Holland, pain, and the Hanſe Towns were actually [illegible]ded for France. The real deſtination [illegible] ſhipments in 1793 and '4 cannot be own from the returns; but it is probable at the exports to France, during the laſt ar, exceed thoſe of any former year.

III. The circumſtance mentioned in the regoing article will in part account for the mazing increaſe of exports to the Nether- nds, and the Hanſe Towns—a fact that nnot be otherwiſe accounted for. The in- eaſe in the exports to the Netherlands from [illegible] million ſix hundred thouſand, to up- ards of five millions, is not to be account- [illegible] for on any principles of regular commerce: [illegible] the increaſe to the Hanſe Towns, from [illegible]ty four thouſand, to almoſt four millions, ſtill more ſurpriſing.

Our trade to Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark pears to be greatly enlarged; as is that to e Italian ſtates; while our trade to the Eaſt dies appears to be very conſiderably dim- ſhed.

omparative view of the Exports from the rincipal States in the Union, is as follows.

In 1792.	
Maſſachuſetts	2,389,922
New-York	2,528,085
Pennſylvania	3,820,646
Maryland	2,550,258
Virginia	3,549,499
South-Carolina	2,430,425
In 1793.	
Maſſachuſetts	3,676,412
New-York	2,934,317
Pennſylvania	6,950,736
Maryland	3,687,119
Virginia	2,983,317
South-Carolina	3,195,784
In 1794.	
Maſſachuſetts	5,299,913
New-York	5,408,430
Pennſylvania	6,643,092
Maryland	5,640,347
Virginia	3,321,494
South-Carolina—imperfect returns.	

[illegible]ount of exports from the ſtates north of Delaware, in 1792	10,391,593
[illegible] the ſtates ſouth of Pennſyl- [illegible]	9,626,421
Difference	765,172
In 1793.	
[illegible]th of Delaware	15,200,537
South of Pennſylvania	10,802,242
Difference	4,398,295
1794, allowing TWO millions for the defi- cient returns from South-Carolina.	
[illegible]th of Delaware	19,324,762
[illegible]th of Pennſylvania	12,464,460
Difference	6,860,302

This annually increaſing difference between [illegible] exports from the northern ſtates and [illegible] from the ſouthern, may juſtly give riſe [illegible] uſeful reflections. It is ſubmitted [illegible] ingenious men to determine how far SLA- [illegible] concerned in producing theſe ap- [illegible], and where lie the vigor, the ac- [illegible], and the [illegible] of the Uni[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land ſituate on a branch of Turtlecreek, containing 130 acres of prime Land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made, there is ſome improvements on the premiſes, and a fine ſtream for a mill running through it, caſh, flour, or whiſkey will be taken in payment, and poſſeſſion given immediately. For terms apply to Lewis Bond, Pittſburgh, or John Speer, Mouth of Yough.

Pitt. April 2, 1795.

Nankeens, jeans, fuſtians, Iriſh Linens, &c. and a variety of Saddles and Bridles neatly finiſhed, for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, April 3, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTWITHSTANDING the great indulgence the ſubſcriber has given to thoſe indebted to him, yet willing to give a greater calls on thoſe who have not diſcharged their accounts to meet him at the houſe where he formerly lived in Pittſburgh on Saturday the 11th of April, Saturday 18th, Saturday the 25th, and Saturday the 2d of May, where he will wait on them for the purpoſe of ſettlement; thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this offer he hopes will not blame him to take the moſt ſummary mode for recovery.

JAMES HORNER.

April 4, 1795.

Pittſburgh, April 1ſt 1795.

ALL thoſe indebted to Nathaniel Iriſh and Co. before the 1ſt of February laſt, are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, before the 24th inſtant, or *ELSE*.

WAS taken up, about three weeks ago, a middling large keel-bottom Boat. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES, Lower Ferry

TO BE LET.

A houſe with a garden, a ſmall diſtance below the Lower Ferry. An Excellent ſtand for a Sore Enquire of.

EPHRAIM JONES.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold one hundred and eighty ſeven tickets for the New Town at M'Kee's Ferry, for prompt payment, and ſubject to a ground rent of one dollar per annum, according to the tenor of his advertiſement—takes this method of informing the purchaſers of thoſe tickets, and thoſe who may become purchaſers of the remaining tickets, that on the payment of the further ſum of ten dollars at the expiration of one year after the drawing of the lottery, he will relinquiſh his claim to the ſaid ground rent of one dollar per annum, ſo that his neighbours may be holders in fee ſimple of their reſpective tenements as well as himſelf, being of the ſame opinion as the writer in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 7th inſtant, but at the ſame time wiſhing to convince that writer and the public that he can diſpoſe of his property how and in what manner he pleaſes.

JOHN M'KEE.

March 26, 1795.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Verſailles townſhip, a horſe Colt, a year old laſt ſpring, between a ſorrel and ſtrawberry roan colour, one hind foot white, a blaze in his face, very light made, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and delivers him to John Dunning, in Weſtmoreland county, Huntington townſhip, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBB,

March 16, 1795.

HAS j[illegible] and ge- neral [illegible] and DRY GOODS, [illegible] WARE, and STATIONARY, &c. [illegible] which he is now ſelling on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book account, are hereby requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt day of April next.

Union Town, March 12, 1795.

UNITED STATES PENNSYLVANIA DITRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trials of Criminals Cauſes in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will commence on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the City Hall in Philadelphia: when and where all perſons bound by recognizance or otherwiſe to appear, are required to attend.

By order of the Honorable William Paterſon, Eſq. one of the aſſociate juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. diſtrict judge of the United States for the Pennſylvania diſtrict.

D. LENOX, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office,)
March 11, 1795.)

TO BE SOLD,

BY the ſubſcribers, at public ſale, for caſh, on the 25th day of April next, TWO LOTS of GROUND in the town of Waſhington, lying on Gay ſtreet, not far from John Purviance's tavern, whereon there is a very good dwelling houſe and ſtable, and alſo one Out-Lot which is put into meadow, containing nine acres and one quarter, adjoining ſaid town; all of which belongs to the Eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed. Alſo, Notice is given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, aforeſaid, to come in and pay off their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 25th day of April aforeſaid, as no longer time can be given by the adminiſtrators.

LOVEY BEER,)
A. WEARINGEN,) Adminiſtrs.
Waſhington, March 19, 1795.

A Tract of land will be ſold by the ſubſcribers ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh, and two from Elizabeth town, containing 300 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 10 in meadow, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes in good repair, and a ſufficient ſtream of water for a mill running through the land For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers at Craig's ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh.

All thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Craig, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make paymet to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted, before the firſt of May next.

[SARAH CRAIG,
CHARLES CRAIG,] Adminiſtrs.

Five Dollars Reward. 1

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribe- living in Bedford county, Bedford townſhip, an apprentice boy named JAMES SHANNON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, round face, ſhort dark hair; had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket & overalls of ſtriped cloth, he took with him a ſet of ſhoemaker's tools being a ſhoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

GEORGE GRAHAM.

February 14, 1795.

WILLIA[illegible]

In the [illegible]

HAS juſt received [illegible] ment of Groceries [illegible] Stationary, &c. which [illegible] the loweſt terms for caſh [illegible] of country produce.

And as he has waited [illegible] mon patience for thoſe who [illegible] long indebted to him, he [illegible] notice, that unleſs they come [illegible] up their accounts before the [illegible] of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting [illegible] into other hands ſo as to [illegible] collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to [illegible] Watſon and Co. and who do not ſet- tle with Andrew Watſon or [illegible] Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts to be put into ſuit.

FOR SALE,

That noted and well eſtabliſhed place known by the name of Parkinſon's Ferry. For terms apply to the own. or living on the premiſes.

JOSEPH PARKISON,

March 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

A plantation ſituated on Loyalhanna creek, about 7 miles from Greenſbugh, to which there is a public road, with a Griſt Mill and Saw mill, in a well ſettled part of Weſtmoreland County, containing about ſix hundred acres, of which about 140 acres cleared, [illegible] acres thereof in meadow, having [illegible] dwelling houſes two thriving young orchards three ſtill houſes, one of [illegible] and appurtenances. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes, and apply to the owner, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 28, 1795.

The famous Horſe

Young Valient,

WIIL cover mares this ſeaſon, week about, at the ſubſcriber's ſtable on the point above the mouth of Yough, and at the ſtable of Joſeph Byerly, in Weſtmoreland county, on the Glade road, one mile from John Dunning's tavern; he will ſtand the firſt week in April at the ſubſcriber's, and the ſecond week at Byerly's, and ſo alternately during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon is eighteen ſhillings and one buſhel of oats, for inſuring a colt thirty ſhillings and one buſhel of oats; wheat will be taken in payment at 4s. and rye at 3s. per buſhel, if delivered on or before the firſt of October next at Walthour's, Lutzenhiſer's, Cavot's or Plumer's mill, or at the mouth of Yough.

Valient is full 17 hands high, and well made in proportion, a dark bay, riſing 6 years old, both fore feet white, fit for ſaddle or draft. He ſtood laſt year in Fallowfield townſhip, Waſhington county, and ſome of his colts have been ſold there for thirty pounds when ten months old.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

March 23, 1795.

A good Diſtiller will meet with good encouragement by applying to John and Henry Bryan & Co. Racoon, or Col. William Semple, merchant, Pittſburgh.

February 12, 1795.

A good Diſtiller is wanted. Four Pounds Ten Shillings per month will be given to any one well recommended.

Wm. NAILOR, [illegible]
Camp, Waſhington
county.

March 25, 1795.